

*Sent to W. J. J.*

20 December 1949

SUBJECT: Jon (John, Johann) MARGARIT

1. Jon MARGARIT was born on 17 March 1914 at BREAZA (Spirus) Greece. His parents were Adam MARGARIT, a sawmill proprietor and Joanna.

He went to school at JANINA (Greece) passed the lyceum at GREEBENA (Greece) and from 1929 thru 1934 studied at the pedagogical academy at OLUJ (Rumania).

1934 to 1937 was teacher at BREAZA

1937 to 1938 teacher at VODENA

1939 to 1944 school inspector at SALONIOA.

From 1936 to 1942 he acted as political informer for the Rumanian Foreign Office and Rumanian General Staff. His immediate superior was Prince Emil CHICA. His special task was to inform the Rumanian government on all steps taken by Greece to suppress the Macedo-Rumanian population. This observation was entrusted to him by special recommendation of the Macedo-Rumanian Committee at BUKAREST.

When after German occupation of Greece it became apparent that all influence apparently rested with the Germans, the Macedo-Rumanian Committee ordered him to close in with German occupation forces in Greece. At that time it became apparent that the puppet Greek government in ATHENS (in permanent contact with the Greek exile government in CAIRO) was trying to use German influence in eliminating the Macedo-Rumanian people in Northern Greece by declaring them communist. At the same time this government was in permanent contact with the communist KAM. MARGARIT at the end of 1942 succeeded in taking up connection with the German Abwehr and in 1943 formed a block against communist partisans. In such capacity he remained until 1945 by order of the Macedo-Rumanian Committee (but without this connection ever becoming known). Since 1945 he has lived in Austria, registered at GRAZ. In 1947 and 1948 he went on two longer missions into Rumania.

In fall 1948 he was appointed by PAPAHACH as intelligence coordinator for Macedo-Rumanians.

2. Jon MARGARIT in the course of his work has come in very close contact with the different Macedo-Rumanian groups in the Balkans. His experience has been that Marshal ANTONESCU, the Germans and the British were opposed to Macedo-Rumanians. For the latter supposition he has ample proof, s.a. the PETRINI meeting in February 1943 where bishop KOZANI represented British interests (further partners were 3 Soviet officers, TITO and PARZALIDIS of the Greek communist party), further the VERNON meeting in fall 1944 where British officers, Greek captain MELLAS and communist commissary BATAKOTA took part.